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ABSTRACT

The nature and use of contractions and abbreviations in beginning reading is discussed and applied to the Southwest Regional Laboratory (SWRL) Mod 2 Reading Program, a four-year program (K-3) for teaching reading skills to primary-grade children. The contractions and abbreviations are listed and sequenced for the reading program. The results of this study are intended to supplement "Design for Sequencing Spelling-to-Sound Correspondence Rules in Mod 2 Reading." (The information on contractions and abbreviations is presented in both narrative and table form.) (RB)

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SEQUENCED CONTRACTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS FOR MODEL 2 READING[1]

Bruce Cronnell

ABSTRACT

In this paper, the nature and use of contractions and abbreviations are discussed, and their position in beginning reading instruction is considered. The contractions and abbreviations in "Spelling-sound relations and primary form-class descriptions for speech-comprehension vocabularies of 6-9 year-olds" (Berdiansky, Cronnell, & Koehler, SWRL TR15, 1969) are listed and sequenced for use in the Model 2 reading program. This paper should be used to supplement "Design for sequencing spelling-to-sound correspondence rules in Mod 2 reading" (Berdiansky, Stanton, & Cronnell, SWRL TM-2-70-19, 1970).

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[1]The author wishes to thank Susan Knight and Burneydette Jones, who provided considerable assistance in the preparation of materials for this paper.

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SEQUENCED CONTRACTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS FOR MODEL 2 READING

Contractions

The nature and use of contractions. Contraction involves the shortening of a word[2] by omitting sounds (or in writing, letters), e.g., will → 'll, not → n't. (The phonological process of contraction is described in Zwicky, 1970; Labov, 1969.) While most function words are reduced in speech, only certain spoken contractions are found as written contractions. For example, an' and 'n', while common in speech, are generally only found in dialect writing and in advertising; should have is generally pronounced [šúdəv] (and consequently often misspelled as should of), but is rarely written as the contraction should've.

Not only are contractions very common in speech, but they are probably more common than their full forms. It has even been suggested (Mohr, 1969, p. 8) that "what we call contractions may really be the underlying forms of the language from which the uncontracted forms are derived and that many common opinions about and attitudes toward contractions are traceable to orthographic conventions." In any case, there is no doubt that contractions are natural and usual in speech: people (adults and children) do not say, "It is Ann;" they say, "It's Ann."

The use of contractions in beginning reading. The major argument for using contractions in beginning reading is that they are common in speech and are probably more familiar to children than the full forms. The use of contractions permits a closer match between the child's language and the language of the reading materials, and allow syntax which is both natural and familiar.

The Stanford project (Hansen, 1966, p. 13) gives two additional reasons for using contractions:

1. "They are graphically marked with an apostrophe." Since some contractions have irregular spelling-to-sound correspondences and must be taught as sight words, the use of the apostrophe sets off these contractions as a special set of words for which a phonics strategy is inappropriate, thus reducing interference between rule words and sight words.

2. "They provide sentence elements to which any noun phrase can be easily and naturally attached" (e.g., It's ____). In addition, some contractions (e.g., let's, I'll) provide "sentence elements" to which any simple verb phrase can be attached. This use of contractions allows syntactically natural sentences within the limits of the vocabulary.

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[2]Occassionally, contraction involves reduction in a word pair, e.g., will not → won't.

Contractions for Model 2 reading. There are 54 contractons listed in Rinsland (1945) and presented in Berdinaksy, Cronnell, and Koehler (1969, p. 70).[3] They are listed alphabetically in Table 1, along with their full forms and position in the sequence of spelling-to-sound correspondences. Table 2 lists the contracted forms, four of which ('d, 'll, n't, and 's) account for 3/4 of those found. Several facts should be noted about the phonological realization of these contracted forms:

1. Two-thirds of the n't forms are syllabic, as is one 'll. In all cases these are automatic phonological alternations.

2. Seven of the ten cases of 's are pronounced [z]; this is also an automatic phonological alternation.

3. The forms 're and 've are pronounced [r] and [v], respectively. The [r] pronunciation, as usual, has an effect on the preceding vowel.

Otherwise, contracted forms generally involve the usual spelling-to-sound correspondences; e.g., 'd → [d] (Rule D10), 'll → [l] (Rule LL10).

Sequencing contractions. The 54 listed contractions have been arranged according to the sequence in Berdiansky, Stanton, and Cronnell (1970). Each contraction is introduced when all its component correspondences have been introduced. Included as regular correspondences are the phonological features outlined above. Sequenced regularly-spelled contractions are listed in Table 3.

Sequenced irregularly-spelled contractions are listed in Table 4. They are arranged according to the sequence of irregularly-spelled words in Berdiansky et al. (1970, Volume II, Section III). When the irregularity is not in a base form listed in Berdiansky et al., it is given beside the contraction.

Abbreviations

The nature and use of abbreviations. An abbreviation is "a letter or group of letters taken from a word or words and employed to represent it or them for the sake of brevity" (Abbreviation, 1970, p. 13). Abbreviations are common in informal writing and in technical writing, where the abbreviations of the particular field are used. In ordinary formal writing, abbreviations are less common, except for certain forms in everyday use.

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[3]The Berdiansky et al. listing also includes O.K., which actually is neither a contraction nor an abbreviation; it is a separate lexical item which can enter the instructional sequence after the names for o and k are taught.

Punctuating abbreviations. The first letter of an abbreviation is captalized when the first letter of the full form is, e.g., university → univ.; University of California → Univ. of Calif. However, certain abbreviations are always capitalized although their full forms may not be; e.g., E, N, S, W; A.D., B.C., P.S., S.S., V.P.

There is no consistent usage concerning periods at the ends of abbreviations. For the sake of consistency, all abbreviations in this paper are followed by periods, with the exception of directions (N, S, E, W), pj's and Xmas, which conventionally are clearly not followed by periods. Actual use of periods with other abbreviations is a matter of the writer's and editor's choice.[4]

The use of abbreivations in beginning reading. For the most part, there is no need for abbreviations in beginning reading instruction (with exceptions noted below). Full forms are most common and can be used easily and naturally. Since abbreviations violate spelling-to-sound correspondences and must be taught as sight words, they may as well be avoided and the full forms used. At some later stage of reading abbreviations should be taught, probably when they are needed in other subjects (e.g., ft. in arithmetic, abbreviations for states in geography).

There are a few abbreviations which are necessary in beginning reading since they are more common than their full forms:

1. Mr., Mrs., Dr., when used before proper names. These are the only forms in normal use. There is no written full form of Mrs.

2. a.m., p.m., A.D., B.C., P.S. The full forms of these abbreviations are rarely used.

3. T.V. (or TV). The abbreviation (pronounced as letter names) is very common in speech.

These abbreviations may be needed earlier in reading, especially Mr. and Mrs.

Abbreviations for Model 2 reading. As noted above, there is little need for abbreviations in beginning reading. However, a list (from Berdiansky et al., 1969, pp. 66-69, with a few additions) has been prepared of over 200 abbreviations appropriate for Model 2 reading (see Table 5). Some of these abbreviations are those found in Rinsland (1945) and are asterisked in Table 5. The others are commonly used abbreviations

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[4] British practice is consistent, but has not been adopted in the United States. When the middle of a word is dropped, the period is not used (e.g., Mr, rm); when the end of the word is dropped, the period is used (e.g., Sun., adj.).

for words in the SWRL lexicon (Berdiansky et al., 1969). Table 5 also lists the full (unabbreviated) form of each abbreviation, as well as the position in the sequence (Berdiansky et al., 1970) of the full forms.

Several facts should be noted about the listed abbreviations:

1. Two or more full forms may have the same abbreviation, e.g., saint, street → st. Some full forms may have two or more abbreviations, e.g., page → p., pg.

2. Most abbreviations are pronounced as their full forms. However, a few are pronounced as the letter names of the abbreviation, e.g., T.V. → [tivi]. Such abbreviations are indicated by a superscipt (^{8}) in Table 5.

3. The full form of several listed abbreviations are not found in the SWRL lexicon; these are generally Latin words.

4. Where the full form of an abbreviation is a derived word, the position in sequence is given for the base, e.g., rec'd ← received, sequenced under receive.

5. Irregularities are those found in the full form and indicated in Berdianksy et al. (1970, Volume II, Section III).

Sequencing abbreviations. The listed abbreviations are sequenced according to the position of the full form in the Berdiansky et al. (1970) sequence. There are three sequenced lists:

a. Table 6: Sequenced abbreviations of regularly-spelled words;

b. Table 7: Sequenced abbreviations of irregularly-spelled words;

c. Table 8: Sequenced abbreviations of additional words (i.e., words in Berdiansky et al., 1970, Volume II, Section V).

In addition, Table 9 lists abbreviations whose full forms do not appear in the SWRL lexicon.

Since all abbreviations, with the exception of those pronounced as letter names or as abbreviated words, are irregular in terms of spelling-to-sound correspondences, they may be introduced as sight words, with the provision that they not be introduced until after all their component letters have been taught. However, except for those common ones of particular usefulness (as suggested above, p. 5), it seems most reasonable to introduce abbreviations after their full forms are known.

TABLE 1

Contractions

Contraction	Full Form	Position of Contraction in Sequence
ain't	am not, are not, is not, have not, has not, etc. (nonstandard or dialectal)	16,1 A110
all's*	all is	13,2 A23
aren't	are not	ir[5] 6,1 A11
can't	cannot	4,2 C12
couldn't**	could not	ir 19,5 L20
didn't**	did not	1,4 D10
doesn't**	does not	ir 17,2 -s
don't	do not	ir 13,3 024
hadn't**	had not	1,6 H10
hasn't**	has not	ir 1,6 H10
haven't**	have not	24,4 A38
he'd	he would/he had	3,1 E25
he'll	he will/he shall	3,1 E25
here's*	here is	6,2 E11
he's*	he is/he has	3,1 E25
how's*	how is/how has	12,4 OW12
I'd	I would/I had	ir 1,4 D10

---

* 's → [z]

** syllabic n't

[5] ir = in sequence of irregularly-spelled words.

Contraction	Full Form	Position of Contraction in Sequence
I'll	I will/I shall	ir 1,3 LL10
I'm	I am	ir 15, M10
isn't**	is not	ir 1,3 S10
it'll***	it will/it shall	1,3 LL10
it's	it is/it has	1,3 S10
I've	I have	ir 6,1 E18
let's	let us[6]	1,4 E15
ma'am	madam	ir 4,1 F10
mustn't**	must not	ir 19,5 T20
needn't**	need not	3,1 EE10
o'er	over	ir 9,1 E21
she'd	she would/she had	3,1 E25
she'll	she will/she shall	3,1 E25
she's*	she is/she has	3,1 E25
shouldn't**	should not	ir 19,5 L20
that's	that is/that has	2,1 TH13
they'd	they would/they had	26,6 EY10
they'll	they will/they shall	26,6 EY10
they're	they are	26,6 EY10
they've	they have	26,6 EY10

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[6]The form let us generally means "permit us" and is rarely used to mean "let's"; thus there may be a contrast between Let's go (said as a suggestion to friends) and Let us go (said to a monster holding speaker and friends captive).

*** syllabic 'll.

Contraction	Full Form	Position of Contraction in Sequence
'tis	it is	ir 1,3 S10
'twas	it was	ir 4,1 W10
wasn't**	was not	ir 4,1 W10
we'd	we would/we had	3,1 E25
we'll	we will/we shall	3,1 E25
we're	we are	6,2 E11 or E18
weren't	were not	ir 6,2 E11
we've	we have	6,2 E11 or E18
what's	what is/what has	ir 11,3 WH10
where's*	where is/where has	ir 11,3 WH10
who's*	who is/who has	ir 11,3 WH10
won't	will not	ir 13,3 024
wouldn't**	would not	ir 19,5 L20
you'd	you would/you had	26,7 0U33
you'll	you will/you shall	26,7 0U33
you're	you are	26,7 0U33
you've	you have	26,7 0U33

TABLE 2

Contracted Forms

Contracted Form	Number of Occurrence	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence	Position in Sequence of Correspondence for Contracted Form
'd	6	had/would	1,6 H10/ir L20[7] 19,5	1,4 D10
'll	7	will/shall	4,1 W10/ir 13,2 A23	1,3 LL10
n't	18	not	1,6 O15	1,1 N10,T10
're	3	are	ir 6,1 A11	6,1 E18
's	10	has/is	ir 1,6 H10/ir 1,3 S10	1,3 S10
't (initial)	2	it	1,1 I15, T10	1,1 T10
've	4	have	24,2 A38	6,1 E18
Miscellaneous				
'm	1	am	1,5 M10	1,5 M10
m.'am	1	madam	ir 18,1 A13	4,1 F10
o'er	1	over	18,1 O13	9,1 E21
's	1	us	1,5 U15	1,3 S10

[7] ir = in sequence of irregularly-spelled words.

TABLE 3

Sequenced Regularly-Spelled Contractions

Position		Contraction		
1,3	LL10	it'll***		
	S10	it's		
1,4	D10	didn't**		
	E15	let's		
1,6	H10	hadn't**		
2,1	TH13	that's		
3,1	EE10	needn't**		
	E25	he'd	he'll	he's*
		she'd	she'll	she's*
		we'd	we'll	
3,2	C12	can't		
6,2	E11	here's*		
	E11 or E18	we're	we've	
12,4	OW12	how's*		
13,2	A23	all's*		
16,1	AI10	ain't		
24,2	A38	haven't**		
26,6	EY10	they'd	they'll	they're
		they've		
26,7	OU33	you'd	you'll	you're
		you've		

---

* s → [z]

** syllabic n't

*** syllabic 'll

TABLE 4

Sequenced Irregularly-Spelled Contractions

Position		Contraction		Irregularity, if not in base
1,3	LL10	I'll		
	S10	isn't**	'tis	
1,4	D10	I'd		
1,5	M10	I'm		
1,6	H10	hasn't**		
4,1	F10	ma'am		a'a → [æ]
	W10	'twas	wasn't**	
6,1	E18	I've		
	A11	aren't		
6,2	E11	weren't		
9,1	E21	o'er		o'e → [o]
11,3	WH10	what's	where's*	
		who's*		
13,3	024	don't	won't	o → [o]
17,2	-s	doesn't**		
19,5	L20	couldn't**	shouldn't**	
		wouldn't**		
	T20	mustn't**		t → Ø

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* s → [z]

** syllabic n't

TABLE 5

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence
acct.	account	16,2 OU10
*A.D.[8]	anno Domini	not in SWRL lexicon
adj.	adjective	22,2 Stress pattern 3A
adv.	adverb	9,2 E21
*a.m.[8]	ante meridian	not in SWRL lexicon
Am., Amer.	America	ir[9] 27,2 Stress pattern 4A
*am't.	amount	16,2 OU10
*ans.	answer	ir 19,3 W20
*Apr.	April	25,5 A14
apt.	apartment	19,1 -ment
*arith.	arithmetic	27,2 Stress pattern 4A
Ariz.	Arizona	27,3 Stress pattern 4C
assoc.	association	Section V B4
asst.	assistant	19,1 -ant
atty.	attorney	ir 26,2 EY17
*Aug.	August	16,4 AU10
av., ave.	avenue	24,2 A38
av., avg.	average	27,6 A32

*Asterisked abbreviations are found in the Rinsland (1945) list; others are commonly used abbreviations for words in the SWRL lexicon.

[8]Pronounced as letter names.

[9]ir = in sequence of irregularly-spelled words.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence
B.C.[8]	before Christ	ir 20,2 CH31
bkwd.	backward	10,1 A17
bldg.	building	26,8 U117
blvd.	boulevard	ir 26,7 0U33
*bro.	brother	20,3 TH12
*bu.	bushel	13,1 U31
Ca., Cal., Calif.	California	ir 27,3 Stress pattern 4C
cal.	calorie	ir 26,2 IE17
*capt.	captain	26,3 A117
cat.	catalogue	ir 22,1 Stress pattern 3B
chap.	chapter	11,2 CH10
chg.	charge	14,2 VrCe#
chem.	chemistry chemical	ir 22,2 Stress pattern 3A ir 22,2 Stress pattern 3B
chm.	chairman	16,1 A110
*co.	company	22,2 Stress pattern 3A
conf.	conference	27,6 E32
conj.	conjunction	21,2 -tion
*cor.	corner	9,2 021
corp.	corporal corporation	27,6 032 25,1 -tion
ctr.	center	9,2 E21
cu.	cubic	18,1 U13
cyl.	cylinder	ir 23,3 Y13
dbl.	double	26,7 0U31

Abbreviation	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence
Dec.	December	22,3 Stress pattern 3C
Dem.	Democrat	ir 22,1 Stress pattern 3B
*dept.	department	19,1 -ment
diag.	diagonal	ir 27,2 Stress pattern 4A
dict.	dictionary	26,1 -ary
dir.	director	19,1 -or
*disc.	discussion	21,3 -sion
div.	division	21,3 -sion
*doz.	dozen	13,1 031
*dr.	doctor drive	10,1 017 6,1 111
E	east	12,2 EA11
ea.	each	12,2 EA11
ec., econ.	economics	27,3 Stress pattern 4C
ed.	editor	24,3 E28
ed., educ.	education	Section V B4
el., elev.	elevation	ir 25,1 -tion
elec.	electric	22,3 Stress pattern 3C
Eng.	English	ir 11,1 NG10
esp.	especially	Section V B1
est.	established (establish)[10] estimate	ir 25,5 A14 22,2 3A
*etc.	et cetera	not in SWRL lexicon

[10]Words in parentheses are base forms in SWRL lexicon.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence
eve.	evening	27,6 E32
ex.	example	ir after 27,6 Additional irregularly-spelled words
exec.	executive	ir after 27,6 Additional irregularly-spelled words
*Feb.	February	ir 27,4 Stress pattern 4D
fed.	federal	27,6 E32
fig.	figure	ir 18,1 113
Fla.	Florida	22,2 Stress pattern 3A
freq.	frequent	18,1 E13
*Fri.	Friday	18,1 113
frwy.	freeway	not in SWRL lexicon[11]
*ft.	feet foot fort	4,1 F10 12,3 0012 7,1 021
fwd.	forward	10,1 A17
gal.	gallon	10,1 017
gen.	general	ir 27,6 E32
*geog.	geography	ir 27,2 Stress pattern 4A
gov.	governor	19,1 -or
govt.	government	19,1 -ment
grad.	graduate	Section V B4
hdqrs.	headquarters	17,1 3-syllable compounds
hist.	history	27,6 032

[11]This word should be in the SWRL lexicon and should be sequenced at 12,1 AY10.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence
Hon.	Honorable	ir 26,1 -able
hosp.	hospital	22,2 Stress pattern 3A
*h.p.	horsepower	17,1 3-syllable compounds
*hr.	hour	19,2 H20
ht.	height	ir 26,5 E110
hwy.	highway	19,2 124 + GH10
Ill.	Illinois	ir 22,4 Stress pattern 3D
*in.	inch	11,2 CH10
inc.	increase	18,2 S21
ind.	independent	27,1 in-
inst.	institute	22,1 Stress pattern 3B
int'l.	international	Section V A1a
irreg.	irregular	ir 27,2 Stress pattern 4A
is.	island	ir 25,5 I14
*Jan.	January	ir 27,4 Stress pattern 4D
jct.	junction	21,2 -tion
*jr.	junior	23,2 I25
l.	left	4,1 F10
lang.	language	ir 19,6 U20
lat.	latitude	ir 22,1 Stress pattern 3B
*lb.	pound	16,2 OU10
lg.	large	14,2 VrCe#
lib.	liberal library	ir 27,6 E32 25,5 I14

Abbreviation	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence
*lieut.	lieutenant	ir 22,3 Stress pattern 3C
liq.	liquid	ir 18,1 113
lit.	literature	ir 27,5 Other 4-syllable words
long.	longitude	22,1 Stress pattern 3B
*Mar.	March	11,2 CH10
med.	medicine	ir 22,2 Stress pattern 3A
Mex.	Mexico	24,2 E38
*mfg.	manufacturing (manufacture)	ir 27,3 Stress pattern 4C
mgr.	manager	ir 18,1 A13
*mi.	mile	6,1 111
*min.	minute	ir 18,1 113
Miss.	Mississippi	27,3 Stress pattern 4C
*mo.	month	13,1 031
*Mon.	Monday	13,1 031
*Mr.	mister	9,2 E21
Mrs.	[12]	not in SWRL lexicon
mt.	mount mountain	16,2 0U10 26,3 A117
N	north	9,1 021
n.	noon noun	12,3 0011 16,2 0U10

[12]The abbreviation Mrs. derives from mistress, but is now pronounced [mísɪz] (or some dialectal variant). While the full form of that pronunciation would be spelled misses, it is not, and exists in the written language only as the abbreviation Mrs.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence
*nat., nat'l.	national natural	ir 21,2 -tion Section V B4
neg.	negative	ir 22,2 Stress pattern 3A
no.	north number	9,1 021 9,2 E21
*Nov.	November	22,3 Stress pattern 3C
N.Y.	New York	16,6 EW10
obj.	object	10,1 E17
*Oct.	October	22,3 Stress pattern 3C
opp.	opposite	22,2 Stress pattern 3A
orch.	orchestra	22,2 Stress pattern 3A
org.	organization	Section V A1a
orig.	original	ir 27,2 Stress pattern 4A
oz.	ounce	16,2 OU10
*p., pg.	page	7,1 G11
pa., Penna.	Pennsylvania	Section V A1b
pat.	patent	ir 18,1 A13
pd.	paid	16,1 A110
perm.	permanent	22,2 Stress pattern 3A
pj's[8]	pajamas	ir 22,3 Stress pattern 3C
pk.	park	9,1 A21
*pkg.	package	14,3 Unstressed Vce#
ph.	phone	20,2 PH10
*pl.	plural place	18,1 U13 7,1 C11
*p.m.[8]	post meridian	not in SWRL lexicon

Abbreviation	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence
pop.	population	ir 25,1 -tion
pp.	pages (page)	7,2
*pr.	pair	16,1 A110
prep.	preposition	25,1 -tion
*pres.	president	ir 22,2 Stress pattern 3A
prev.	previous	26,7 -ous
prin.	principal	22,2 * Stress pattern 3A
priv.	private	18,1 113
prob.	problem	10,1 E17
prof.	professor	19,1 -or
pron.	pronoun	18,1 013
*P.S.[8]	post script	not in SWRL lexicon
pt.	part pint point port	9,1 A21 ir 15,2 16,5 0110 9,1 021
*P.T.A.[8]	Parent-Teacher Association	
	(parent) (teacher) (association)	18,3 A22 12,2 EA11 Section V A1a
pvt.	private	18,1 113
q.t.[5]	quiet	25,2 126
*qt.	quart	11,4 QU10
qtr.	quarter	11,4 QU10
r., rt.	right	19,2 124 + GH10
rd.	road	16,3 0A10

Abbreviation	Full Form	Positon of Full Form in Sequence
re.	regarding (regard)	18,1 E13
rec.	recreation	ir 25,5 E14
*rec'd.	received (receive)	26,5 E110
ref.	referee reference	ir 22,4 Stress pattern 3D ir 27,6 E32
reg.	region regular	Section V 95 ir 22,2 Stress pattern 3A
rep.	representative	Section V A1b
Rep.	Republican	ir 27,2 Stress pattern 4A
*Rev.	Reverend	not in SWRL lexicon[13]
rev.	revenue review revolution	24,2 E38 23,2 I25 25,1 -tion
rm.	room	12,3 0011
rr.	railroad	16,3 0A10
rt., rte.	route	26,7 0U33
rwy.	railway	16,1 A110
S, so.	south	16,2 0U10
*s., sec.	second	ir 18,1 E13
*Sat.	Saturday	ir 22,2 Stress pattern 3A
sch.	school	20,2 CH31
sci.	science	25,2 I26
sec'y.	secretary	ir 27,4 Stress pattern 4D
*Sept.	September	22,3 Stress pattern 3C

[13]Would be sequenced at 27,6 E32.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence
sgt.	sergeant	ir 26,4 EA33
sm.	small	13,2 A23
soc.	social	Section V B1
sp., spec.	special	Section V B1
*sq.	square	11,4 QU10
*sr.	senior	23,2 125
*S.S.[8]	steamship	12,2 EA11
sta.	station	21,2 -tion
*st.	saint street	16,1 A[illegible]10 3,1 EE[illegible]5
subj.	subject	10,1 E17
*Sun.	Sunday	12,1 AY10
*supt.	superintendent	Section V A1b
temp.	temperature	27,6 E32
tbs., tbsp.	tablespoon	25,4 A12
*Tues.	Tuesday	ir 16,6 UE10
T.V.[8]	television	ir 27,4 Stress pattern 4D
univ.	university	Section V A1a
U.S.[8]	United States	24,1 4-syllable compounds
Va.	Virginia	ir 23,2 125
vet.[14]	veternarian	Section V A1b
vocab.	vocabulary	Section V A1b
vol.	volume	ir 18,1 013

[14]Pronounced [vɛt].

Abbreviation	Full Form	Position of Full Form in Sequence
V.P.[8]	vice president	4,1 W10
*W	west	4,1 W10
w., w/	with	4,1 W10
Wash.	Washington	23,1 A24
*Wed.	Wednesday	ir 12,1 AY10
*wk.	week	4,2 K10
w/o	without	16,2 OU10
wt.	weight	26,6 E120
*Xmas[15]	Christmas	ir 20,2 CH31
*yd.	yard	9,1 A21
*yr.	year	12,2 EA11

[15]Pronounced [ˈɛksmɪs].

TABLE 6

Sequenced Abbreviations of Regularly-Spelled Words

Position of Full Form in Sequence		Abbreviation
3,1	EE10	st. (street)
4,1	F10	ft. (feet) l.
	W10	W w., w/
4,2	K10	wk.
6,1	I11	dr. (drive) mi.
7,1	C11	pl. (place)
	G11	p., pg. pp.
9,1	A21	pk. pt. (part) yd.
	021	ft. (fort) N no. (north) pt. (port)
9,2	E21	adv. Mr.
	021	cor.
10,1	A17	bkwd. fwd.
	E17	obj. prob. subj.
	017	dr. (doctor) gal.
11,2	CH10	chap. in. Mar.
11,4	QU10	qt. qtr. sq.
12,1	AY10	Sun.
12,2	EA11	E ea. P.T.A. (teacher) S.S. yr.
12,3	0011	n. (noon) rm.
	0012	ft. (foot)
13,1	031	doz. mo. Mon.
	U31	bu.
13,2	A23	sm.
14,2	VrCe#	chg. lg.
14,3	Unstressed VCe#	pkg.
16,1	A110	chm. pd. pr. rwy. st. (saint)

Position of Full Form in Sequence		Abbreviation
16,2	OU10	acct. am't. lb. mt. n. (noun) oz. S, so. w/o
16,3	OA10	rd. rr.
16,4	AU10	Aug.
16,5	OI10	pt. (point)
16,6	EW10	N.Y.
17,1	3-syllable compounds	hdqrs. h.p.
18,1	E13	freq. re.
	O13	pron.
	I13	Fri. priv. pvt.
	U13	cu. pl. (plural)
19,1	-ment	apt. dept. govt.
	-or	dir. gov. prof.
	-ant	asst.
19,2	I24 + GH10	hwy. r., rt.
	H20	hr.

Position of Full Form in Sequence		Abbreviation
20,2	PH10	ph.
	CCH31	sch.
20,3	TH12	bro.
21,2	-tion	conj. jct. sta.
21,3	-sion	disc. div.
22,1	Stress pattern 3B	inst. long.
22,2	Stress pattern 3A	adj. co. est. (estimate) Fla. hosp. opp. orch. perm. prin.
22,3	Stress pattern 3C	Dec. elec. Nov. Oct. Sept.
23,1	A24	Wash.
23,2	I25	jr. rev. (review) sr.
24,1	4-syllable compounds	U.S.
24,2	E38	Mex. rev. (revenue)
24,3	A38	av., ave.
25,1	-tion	corp. (corporation) prep. rev. (revoluation)

Position of Full Form in Sequence		Abberviation
25,2	I26	q.t. sci.
25,4	A12	tbs., tbsp.
25,5	A14	Apr.
	I14	lib. (library)
26,3	AI17	Capt. mt. (mountain)
26,5	EIi0	rec'd.
26,6	EI20	wt.
26,7	-ous	prev.
	0U31	dbl.
	0U33	rt., rte.
26,8	UI31	bldg.
27,1	in-	ind.
27,2	Stress pattern 4A	arith.
27,3	Stress pattern 4C	Ariz. ec., econ. Miss.
27,6	E32	conf. eve. fed temp.
	032	corp. (corporal) hist.
	A32	av., avg.

TABLE 7

Sequenced Abbreviations of Irregularly-Spelled Words

Position of Full Form in Sequence		Abbreviation
11,1	NG10	Eng.
12,1	AY10	Wed.
15,2		pt. (pint)
16,6	UE10	Tues.
18,1	E13	s., sec.
	O13	vol.
	A13	mgr. pat.
	I13	fig. liq. min.
19,3	W20	ans.
19,6	U20	lang.
20,2	CH31	B.C. Xmas
21,2	-tion	nat., nat'l.
22,1	Stress pattern 3B	cat. Dem. lat.
22,2	Stress pattern 3A	chem. (chemistry) chem. (chemical) med. neg. pres. re. (regular) Sat.
22,3	Stress pattern 3C	lieut. pj's
22,4	Stress pattern 3D	Ill. ref.
23,2	I25	Va.
23,3	Y13	cyl.
24,1	4-syllable compounds	V.P.
25,1	-tion	el., elev. pop.
25,5	E14	rec.
	I14	is.
	A14	est. (established)
26,1	-able	Hon.
26,2	EY17	atty.
	IE17	cal.
26,4	EA33	sgt.
26,5	E110	ht.
26,7	OU33	blvd.
27,2	Stress pattern 4A	Am., Amer. diag. geog. irreg. orig. Rep.
27,3	Stress pattern 4C	Ca., Cal., Calif. mfg.
27,4	Stress pattern 4D	Feb. Jan. sec'y. T.V.

Position of Full Form in Sequence		Abbreviation
27,5	Other 4-syllable words	lit.
27,6	E32	gen. lib. (liberal) ref. (reference)
after 27,6	Additional irregularly-spelled words	ex. exec.

TABLE 8

Sequenced Abbreviations of Additional Words (i.e., words in Berdiansky et al., 1970, Volume II, Section V)

Positon of Full Form in Section V	Abbreviation
A1a	int'l.
	Pa., Penna.
	org.
	P.T.A. (association)
	rep.
	univ.
A1b	supt.
	vet.
	vocab.
B1	esp.
	soc.
	sp., spec.
B4	assoc.
	ed., educ.
	grad.
	nat., nat'l. (natural)
B5	reg. (region)

TABLE 9

Abbreviations Whose Full Forms Do Not
Appear in the SWRL Lexicon

A.D.

a.m.

B.C.

etc.

frwy. (accidentally not included in lexicon)

p.m.

P.S.

Rev.

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